

ABSTRACT

A method is described for improving the pharmacokinetics of a drug in a subject, by co-administering oligomers, preferably PMO's (phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligonucleotides), antisense to RNAs encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes, particularly p450
5 enzymes. The oligomers reduce production of the drug-metabolizing enzymes, which extends drug half-life and effectiveness and/or decreases drug toxicity.